MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

WALKER SWITCH WATER ASSOCIATION

Public Water Supply Name

0710011

PWS ID#(s) (List ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by This CCR)

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Ar	nswer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report								
X Cu	ustomers were informed of availability of CCR by:								
	Advertisement in local paper								
X	On water bills								
	Other								
	Date customers were informed: 5 / 3 / 13								
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:								
	Date Mailed/Distributed:/								
X	CCR was published in local newspaper.(Attach copy of published CCR & proof of publication)								
	Name of Newspaper: Tishomingo County Vidette								
	Date Published: 4 / 25 / 13								
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)								
	Date Posted:/								
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address:								
	www								
CERTIFIC	ATION								
CERTIFIC	ATION								
	ertify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this								
	er system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided								
to the public water system official by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Water Supply.									
Larry Bor	Larry Bonds, President								
	(President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Please type/print)								
(XIII)	May 10, 2013								
Signature	Date								

******CORRECTED COPY******

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Walker Switch Water Association PWS ID #0710011

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report shows the results for our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water that the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their heath care providers. EPA/Centers guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Where does my water come from?

Our water is purchased from the City of luka which consists of four (4) wells; three that draws from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Chert Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability:

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing at our office upon request. Listed below are the ratings for the wells of the City of luka where Walker Switch purchases water.

Well # 710006-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment Well # 710006-02 – higher rating on source water assessment Well # 710006-04 – moderate rating on source water assessment Well # 710006-05 – lower rating on source water assessment

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

We encourage all customers with concerns or questions to meet with us. Our Association will conduct its annual membership meeting on Thursday, August 22, at 7:00 PM at Mt Gilead Church. We will answer any questions about this report at that time. This is a very important meeting in which we encourage all members to attend.

******CORRECTED COPY*****

Walker Switch Water Association

PWS ID # 0710011

2012 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

2012 WATER GOALITY DATA TABLE										
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL,		Rai	nge		Violation	Typical Source		
	or	TT, or	Your			Sample				
	MRDLG		Water	Low	High	Date				
Disinfectants & Disinfe							<u>ļ</u>	I manager of the second		
Chlorine (ppm) {WSWA}	4	4	0.80	0.50	1.60	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes		
			:							
Chlorine (ppm) {City of luka}	4	4	1.00	0.70	1.30	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes		
Inorganic Contaminan				·						
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0091	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from		
								metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits		
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.0011	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills;		
								Erosion of natural deposits.		
Nitrate (measured as	10	10	0.17	N/A	N/A	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer user;		
Nitrogen} (ppm)								Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;		
							Erosion of natural deposits			
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.0011	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal		
								refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;		
								Discharge from mines		
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your	# San		Exceeds	Sample	Typical Source		
			Water		eding	AL	Date			
				А	L		Principal WARRAN out with Mark Assessing to get assessed as			
Inorganic Contaminan						,				
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	C)	No	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;		
								Erosion of natural deposits		
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0	C)	No	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;		
	ļ l							Erosion of natural deposits		
Important Drinking		Definition	ns							
MCLG - Maximum Contami	nant							here is no know or expected		
Level Goal						argin of safe				
MCL - Maximum Contamina		-						ng water. MCLs are set as		
Level								eatment technology.		
AL - Action Level		The conc	entration	of a conta	aminant	which, if exc	ceeded, tri	ggers a treatment or other		
requirements which a water								minant in drinking water		
				equired process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. e level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to						
				th. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial						
microbial contaminants.					ioot tiio t	CHOIRS OF E	10 030 01 0	isinectants to control microbial		
					ectant all	owed in dri	nking wate	er. Ther is convincing evidence that		
Disinfection Level addition of a disinfectant										
MNR - Monitored Not Regulated										
MPL - State Assigned Ma		Permissi	ble Leve							
Unit Des										
opb - Parts per billion, or m	icrograms	per liter (ug/l)			ppm - Part	s per millio	n, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)		
oCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a						NA - not app		<u> </u>		
ND - Not detected								uired, but recommeded		
						·····				

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Walker Switch Water Association

ATTN: Larry Bonds, President
Po Box 412; 305 West Eastport Street

luka, MS 38852

Phone: 662-423-5057

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Walker Switch Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system passed all of these monitoring requirements. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Although Walker Switch Water Association did not have any Significant Deficiencies, this system purchases water from the City of luka and that system had a Significant Deficiency so, therefore; we must list the below statement.

Significant Deficiencies

<u>During a sanitary survey conducted on 02/15/11, the Mississippi State Department of Health citied the following significant deficiency(s):</u>

Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks

<u>Corrective Actions</u>: This system has entered into a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the MSDH to correct this deficiency by 05/31/2013.

***** April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at (601)576-7518.

The table below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Walker Switch Water Association PWS ID #0710011

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Walker Switch Water Association PWS ID # 0710011

2012 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units) MCLG MCL, or Tour Your Sample Sample Disinfectants & Disi
Chlorine (ppm) {WSWA} 4 4 0.80 0.50 1.60 2012 No Water additive used to control microbes Chlorine (ppm) {WSWA} 4 4 1.00 0.70 1.30 2012 No Water additive used to control microbes Chlorine (ppm) [City of luka) 4 4 1.00 0.70 1.30 2012 No Water additive used to control microbes AAA5 (Heliacaetic Acids) 0 60 6.0 N/A N/A 2011 No By Product of drinking water chlorination ppb) TITHM(Total Trihalomenthanes) 0 80 4.0 N/A N/A 2011 No By-Product of drinking water chlorination ppb) Inorganic Contaminants Sarium (ppm) 2 2 2 0.0091 N/A N/A 2010 No Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits Chromium (ppm) 0.1 0.1 0.0011 N/A N/A 2010 No Discharge from seel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits Viltrate (measured as 10 10 0.02 N/A N/A 2012 No Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits Selenium (ppm) 0.05 0.05 0.0011 N/A N/A 2010 No Discharge from provieum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits Contaminants (units) MCLG AL Your # Samples: Exceeds Sample Typical Source Water Exceeding AL: Imorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper) Copper (ppm) 1.3 1.3 0 0 No 2011 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits Important Drinkling Water Definitions WGLL - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a marrian is sallowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. AL - Repulsed From Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits The level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must tollow. The fine velocity of the water system which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRCLGs allow for a marrian is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Alt required p
Chlorine (ppm) {WSWA} 4
Contaminants (units) MCLG AL Your #Samples Exceeding AL Date Contaminants (units) MCCG AL Your #Samples Exceeding AL Date Morganic Contaminants Contaminants (Lead and Copper) Contaminants (Lead and Copper) Contaminants (Lead and Copper) Copper (ppm) 1.3 1.3 0 0 No 2011 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment Technique MRDLG - Maximum Contaminant A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. A required Process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbal microb
HAAS (Haloacetic Acids) 0 60 6.0 N/A N/A 2011 No By Product of drinking water chlorination chlorination ppb) THIMITOIAI Trihalomenthanes) 0 80 4.0 N/A N/A 2011 No By-Product of drinking water chlorination ppb morganic Contaminants Barium (ppm) 2 2 0.0091 N/A N/A 2010 No Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits erosion of natural deposits. Chromium (ppm) 0.1 0.1 0.0011 N/A N/A 2010 No Discharge from see land pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. Nitrate (measured as 10 10 0.02 N/A N/A 2012 No Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. Selenium (ppm) 0.05 0.05 0.0011 N/A N/A 2010 No Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. Contaminants (units) MCLG AL Your # Samples Exceeding AL Date Microganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper) Copper (ppm) 1.3 1.3 0 0 No 2011 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits Important Drinking Water Definitions MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Coal Maximum Contaminant Level The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to nealth. MCLGs allow for a wargin of safety. The level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. AL - Action Level Goal The level of a contaminant water system must rollow. The level of a contaminant which, if every a content in drinking water. The level of a contaminant thich in the resist not known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial microbial contaminants.
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Selenium (ppm) 0.05 0.05 0.0011 N/A N/A N/A 2010 No Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines Contaminants (units) MCLG AL Your #Samples Exceeding AL AL Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper) Copper (ppm) 1.3 1.3 0 0 No 2011 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits Lead (ppb) 0 15 0 0 No 2011 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits Important Drinking Water Definitions MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal The level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. AL - Action Level A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial microbial contaminants.
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microbial contaminants.
MRDL - Maximum Residual The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence that
Disinfection Level addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR - Monitored Not Regulated
MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
Unit Descriptions
opb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
oCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded

with your Tax Refund!

case, we send a card to a note specifying that the family, acknowledging your special gift. If you'd like to contact us about establishing a Memorial Fund at Tishomson at 662-279-1798.

check payable to Tishomingo County Historiciety. Please include a.m. to 2 p.m.

this is a gift and mail to: Tishomingo County Archives & History Museum, P.O. Box 273, Iuka, MS 38852. You may ingo County Archives also call the museum at & History Museum, 662-423-3500 and leave please call Cindy Nel- your credit card number. We are open Tuesday To send a tax-de- through Friday from 10 ductible gift, make your a.m. to 4 p.m. to receive your telephone phone calls. We are also open

The Tishomingo County Historical & Genealogical Society wishes to extend our genuine and heartfelt thanks to each and every one of you. We appreciate how much you care about Tishomingo County and our joint attempt to preserve the stupendous history of our area. Making a taxfree gift to HISTORY is cal & Genealogical So- on Saturday from 10 an opportunity that no one wants to miss.

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Walker Switch Water Association PWS ID #0710011

is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Diffiking Water Art (SDMA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report shows the results forcur monitoring for the period of January; if to December 31*, 2012. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more undergoing to contaminants in drinking water that the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, befores who have undergone organ transplants; people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at tisk from infections. These people should seek advice to the provider of the providers. EPA/Centers guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosportdium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hottine at 1-800-425-4791.

Where does my water come from?

Our water is purchased from the City of luka which consists of four (4) wells; three that draws from the Paleozoic Aquiler and one drawing from the Fart Payne Chert Aquiler.

Source water assessment and its availability:

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall succeptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public-water system and is available for viewing at our office upon request. Usled below are the ratings for the wells of the City of luka where Walker Switch purchases water.

Well # 710006-01 -- moderate rating on source water assessment
Well # 710006-02 -- higher rating on source water assessment
Well # 710006-04 -- moderate rating on source water assessment
Well # 710006-05 -- lower rating on source water assessment

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily inducate that water poses a health risk. Most information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hottler (80-42-4791). The sources of drinking water (both law payed and bottled water) inducer trest, lakes greams, pencis, reservors, springs, and walls. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground; if dissolves naturally occurring minerals and. In some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances restuling from the presence of animals or from human activity, microbal contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural virestock operations, and wildlife in inorganic contaminants, such as safe and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic waterwater discharges, of and gas production, mining, or farming, pesticides and herbiddies, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and votatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and perfoleum production, and can also owner from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff; and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants; which can be naturally occurring or fee the result of oil and gas production and mining activities, in order to ensure that tap water is acte to drink, EPA prescribes required under the amount of cartian contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for pu

How can I get involved?

We encourage all customers with concerns or questions to meet with us. Our Association will conduct its annual membership meeting on Thursday. A Quotat 22, 417.00 PM at Mt Clied Church. We will answer any questions about this report at that time. This is a very important meeting in which we encourage all members to attend.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Walker Switch Water Association ATTN: Larry Bonds, President

Po Box 412; 305 West Eastport Street luka, MS 38852

"Phone: 662-423-5057"

a americana

Vibration ...

Monitoring and reporting of compilance data violations.

We are required to monitor your diriking water for specific constituents on a morthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are en indicator of whether or not our diriking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDM) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary destination anomalorists for chlorine residuals as required by the State 1.0 sinflection By-Products Rule. During April of 2011 our water system failed to meet these monitoring requirements. During April of 2011, we def not monitor for bacteriological containmants as required; therefore we cannot be sure of the quality of our dinking water at that time. The number of samples required way 2, We look 0, To correct this problem we will insure that all samples are collected and submitted on the appropriate date. In an effort to ensure systems complete as monitoring requirements. MSDM in own solities systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compilance period.

Although Walker Switch Water Association did not have any Significant Deficiencies, this system burchases water from the City of links and that system had a Significant Deficiency so, therefore use must list the below statement.

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Significant Deficiencies

During a santeer survey conducted on 02/15/11, the Messassicol State Department of Health ched the following scrifficant defection of the santeer survey conducted on 02/15/11, the Messassicol State Department of Health ched the following scrifficant defections in internet cleaning maintenance of storage tanks inadequate internet cleaning maintenance of storage tanks of corrective Actions:

This system has entered into a Bilateral Compilance Agreement with the MSDH to correct this deficiency by 05/31/2013.

***** April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, at community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007. Desember 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline, however, during an audit of the Massissippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of maction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this daw, your water system has compliated the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclosis Rule 1 and have supply as the public of the results of public violations. The Radionucle Rule (Rule Violationus) please contact Karen Walters, Director of compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at (601)579-7515.

The table below sat all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the catendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water dose not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the dails present in this stable is from testing done in the catendar year of the report. The EPA and the State requires to mentals for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of those contaminants do not change inequently.

Walker Switch Water Association PWS ID # 0710011

	CALL OF MARKET	A CONTRACTOR INCOME.		Rer		Y DAT	Violation	Typical Source	
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL, TT, or	Your	, co	igo	Sample			
	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Low	High	Date			
disinfectants & Disinfec							100		
hlorine (ppm) (WSWA)	4	. 4	0.80	0.50	1,60	2012	No	Water additive used to control inforcibes	
Shiorine (ppm) (City of Tuka)	4	4	1.00	0.70	1,30	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes By Product of drinking water	
IAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	0	60	5,0	N/A	N/A	2011	No	chlorination	
ppb) THM(Total Tribalomenthanes)	0	80	4.0	N/A	N/A	2011	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination	
ppb)									
norganic Contaminants Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0091	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge fr metal refinence; Erosion of natural depos	
Chromium (ppm) .	0.1	0.1	0.0011	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.02	N/A	N/A	2012	No	Runolf from fartilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.0011	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal relineries, Erosion of netural deposits; Discharge from mines	
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	- Your Water	Exce	mples eding	Exceeds AL	Sample Date		
inorganic Contaminant	s /Lead	and Cop	per)	-		•			
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1,3	0		0 .	No	2011	Corresion of household dumbing system Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0		0	No	2011	Compared of household plumbing system Erosion of natural deposits	
Important Drinkle	ig Wate	Definiti	ons						
MCLG - Maximum Contami Level Goal		The leve	of a cont	Lik alloy	rior a ma	irdin of Bale	ly.	era is no know or expected	
MGL - Maximum Contamin Level	ant	clove to	the MCI G	a as teas	Jole usin	o the best a	vallable tre	g water. MCLs are set as atment technology.	
AL - Action Level The concentration of a contar					system	must tollow:		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
TT-Treatment Technique MRDLG - Maximum Residual			A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. The level of a drinking water distribution below which there is no known or expected risk to						
Disinfection Level Goal health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits microbial contaminants.							ne use of d	isinfectants to control microsia	
MRDL - Maximum Residual. Disinfection Level addition of a disinfectant is					lectant al	lowed in dri sary for co	nking wate introl of m	r. Ther is convincing evidence that icrobial contaminants	
MNR - Monitored Not Re	egulated					de la			
MPL - State Assigned M	aximum	Permiss	ble Level						
	escriptio		Опи			ppm - Pa	arts per mili	ion, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)	
ppb - Parts per billion, or r pGt/L - Picocuries per liter t	a maasiir	of radios	clivity)		7	NA - not a	pplicable		
ND - Not detected	M INTO BOTTO			olison Alenah	32 1000 300 300	NA - not applicable NR - Moltaring not required, but recommeded.			

The Tishomingo County News The Vidette 120 West Front St. P.O. Box 70 luka, MS 38852 P. 662-423-2211 F. 662-423-2214 tcnews@bellsouth.net

Date	Invoice #
4-30-13	

2013 MAY 20 AM 10: 22

Bill To Wolher Switch P.O. Bry 412 Duha, ms 38852

Terms P.O. Number Ref. Amount Item Code Word Count Rate Description Run Date Water Quality Report Total 303.00

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF TISHOMING

Before me the undersigned Notary of Tishomingo County, Mississippi personnally appeared_ who being by me first duly sworn, did depose and say that she is a clerk of The Tishomingo County News, a newspaper published in the city of Iuka, in Tishomingo County, Mississippi, and the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been published in said paper times in the following numbers and on the following dates of such paper, to wit:

In Vol.	129	No. 38	Dated April 25	2013
In Vol.	······································	No.	Dated	2013
In Vol.		No.	Dated	2013
In Vol.		No.	Dated	2013
In Vol.		No.	Dated	2013
In Vol.		No.	Dated	2013

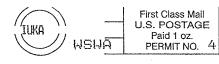
Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ 30 th __day of ___ april

My Commission Expires February 24, 2017

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

L	18430 KRISTIE MULLINS									
	TYPE -	M	METER READING			USED		CHA		
	SERVICE	PRI	ESENT	PREVIO	us	USE	U	CHA	age -	3
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043013 3366 051513 3531 2012 CCR IS AVAILABLE FOR VIEWING AT THE WATER OFFICE



RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

1 8430

05(513....3366)....3531

PRESORTED RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

KRISTIE MULLINS 53 COUNTY ROAD 218

IUKA, MS 38852

MSDH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SAMPLE RESULTS

LOCATION	SAMPLE POINT	COUNTY	PWS NAME	PWS ID
952 WEST 2ND ST	TF080	TISHOMINGO	CITY OF IUKA	0710006
	LAB ID	WORKORDER	LAB	COLLECTOR
	120403-024NI		MSDH LAB	J CLINGAN
	COMPOSITED	RECEIVED	COLLECTED	SAMPLE TYPE
	NO	2012-0	2012-0	NITR

VS ID VS NAME	0710006 CITY OF IUKA	COLLECTOR LAB	J CLINGAN MSDH LAB	SAMPLE TYPE COLLECTED	NITR 2012-	04-02 03:00
MPLE POINT		WORKORDER LAB ID	120403-024NI	RECEIVED COMPOSITED	2012- NO	2012-04-03 NO
CATION	952 WEST 2ND ST					
ANALY	ANALYTE NAME	METHOD	RESULT	MCL AN	ANALYST	ANALYSIS
ANALYTI	TE NAME	METHOD	RESULT	•	ALYST	ANALYSIS

1040 1041 1038	ō
NITRATE NITRITE NITRATE-NITRITE	ANALYTE NAME
353.2 353.2 353.2	МЕТНОД
0.17 ppm 0.02 ppm 0.17 ppm	RESULT
10 ppm Anita. 1 ppm Anita. 10 ppm Anita.	MCL
Anita.Johnson Anita.Johnson Anita.Johnson	ANALYST
2012-04-03 10:49 2012-04-03 10:49 2012-04-03 10:49	ANALYSIS

CSU = Calculated Sample Uncertainty

Comments: Y